NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1877.

Gov. Rice of Massachusetts. It looks as if

Indiana would now be represented in the

Cabinet, provided the representative men of

that State can agree upon an acceptable man.

R. W. Thompson and Judge Porter are most

the former. If it shall finally be decided to pass In-

CANDIDATES FOR THE CABINET.

ROBERT T. VAN HORN URGED FOR THE INTERIOR

DEPARIMENT.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 5 .- The following

preamble and resolution were adopted by the Kansas

Legislature to-day, having received the full Republican

Whereas, The growing interests of the States west of
the Mississippi are deeply interested in all the business
of the Interior Department, and we believe that it would
be highly beneficial to the interests of these new and fast
developing States that some statesman of the West
should be selected by President Hayes for that important
position; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate of the State of Kansas, the
House of Representatives concurring therein, that we
respectfully recommend to the President the appointment to Last position of Robert T. Van Horn of Missouri
as a gentlemm who for his ability, his long acquaintance,

ment to that position of Robert is long acquaintance, and larger experience in public affairs in the West, as well as for his high integrity and business qualifications is connently suitable for that position, and that such appointment would give universal satisfaction to the people of Kansas.

EX-GOV. BEVERIDGE PRESENTED BY HIS FRIENDS

FOR THE SAME POSITION.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 5.-Notwithstanding the petition

which the friends of Senator Logan very energetically

circulated after the termination of the Senatorial contest

at Springfield, asking for the General's appointment to

the War Department, the friends of ex-Gov. Beveridge

have been busily engaged for the last few days, both in

Hillnois and Washington, in presenting the claims of the

for being that of Secretary of the Interior. It is thought by many prominent clinzens of Chicago that the Gov-einer will receive the appointment of Collector of the

LOUISIANA COMPLICATIONS.

ADDRESS OF THE COLORED MEMBERS OF THE PACK-

PUBLICAN STATE GOVERNMENT URGED.

AED LEGISLATURE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE

UNITED STATES-THE RECOGNITION OF THE RE-

New-Orleans, March 5 .- The colored mem-

ers of the Republican Legislature, headed by Lieut.

Gov. Antoine, prepared and signed to-day a long address

to the people of the United States urging the necessity

of the hamediate recognition of the Packard State Government. They say: "We assume there is no question

among Republicans of the United States that President Hayes was rightfully as well as lawfully accorded the

electoral vote of Louisiana. We who know what crimes

voters in the United States who better under

stood what they were doing than did the seventy odd

thousand colored men who voted for Mr. Packard, or

Governor of their choice. He had been chosen because

he had been tried and proved faithful among faithless,

THE FIRE RECORD.

SEVEN LIVES LOST.

DESTRUCTION OF A HOTEL AT KARNS CITY, PENN,-

BURNED TO DEATH-SIX OTHERS INJURED.

at early this morning in the office of the Bateman Hou

there, caused by a lighted eigar or match thrown under

by Mr. Bateman before it had made much headway. He

ran for water, and on returning found the whole

room in flames, cutting off all escape by the stairway

from the rooms above. Mr. Bateman rushed through the

LARGE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

AGE TO SURROUNDING PROPERTY.

St. Louis, Mo., March 5 .- At 11:15 o'clock

counter among the waste paper. It was discovered

THE LANDLORD'S FAMILY AND ONE GUEST

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 5 .- A telegram

om Karns City, Butler County, Penn., says a fire broke

because against his record for integrity calanary had

ernor will receive the

Governor for the consideration of the new Administra-

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### THE INAUGURAL.

MR. HAYES PROCLAIMS HIS POLICY. ITS WATCHWORDS PACIFICATION, EQUAL RIGHTS, REFORM, RESUMPTION, AND ONE PRESIDENTIAL

President Hayes delivered his inaugural address from the steps of the Capitol at Washington yesterday. It was principally devoted to the Southern question. He reiterated what he said in his letter of acceptance, and declared for local self-government in the South, based upon a hearty recognition of equal rights and the constitutional amendments and an extinction of the color live in politics. He declared for a thorough civil service reform, for resumption of specie payments, an amendment making the Presidential term six years, and the President thereafter to be ineligible. He expressed admiration of the principle of arbitration, which had been carried out in the settlement of the Alabama claims and the Presidential contest.

### THE ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors, and now a timebonored custom which marks the commencement of a new term of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed in compliance with usage to announce some of the leading prin ciples on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of those duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocably principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions and essential to the

welfare of our country. At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election at seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the Following the example and in part adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the Presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me, charged, as I now am, with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in the practical administration of the Government, so far as depends under the Constitution and laws on the Chief Executive of the

RESTORATION OF THE SOUTH.

The permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights is the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriocie citizens regard as of supreme importance. Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely follow sooner or later the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of that revolution have not yet been realized. Difficult and embarrassing questions meet us at the threshold of this subject. The people of those States are still impoverished, and the mestimable blessing of wise, honest, and peaceful local self-government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause condition of things, the fact is clear that, in the progress of events, the time has come when such government is the imperative necessity required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those States. But it must not be for gotten that only a local government which recog nizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all is a true self-government. With respect to the two distinct races whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in those States, it must he a government which guards the interests of both races carefully and equally. It must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the Constitution and the laws—the laws of the nation and obeying fartifully the whole Constitution as it is, Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation, the superstructure of beneficent local governments

can be built up, and not otherwise. In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all so-called party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may well be permitted to fade into insignificance. The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union is the question of government or no government, of social order and all the peaceful industries and the happiness that belongs to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be, in a partisan sense, either Republicans or Demo erats, but fellow-citizens and fellow-men, to whom the interests of a common country and a common humanity are dear. The sweeping revolution of the entire labor system of a large portion of our country and the advance of 4,000,000 of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship, upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting problems of the gravest moment to be dealt with by the emanerpated race, by their former masters, and by the Gen eral Government, the author of the act of emancipa tion. That it was a wise, just, and providential act. fraught with good for all concerned, is now gen erally conceded throughout the country. That a meral obligation rests upon the National Government to employ its constitutional power and influ ence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are in fringed or assailed, is also generally admitted. The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmotious efforts of both races, actuated by motives of mutual synspathy and regard; and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my Administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of honest and efficient local self-government as the true resource of those States for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose I ask the cordial cooperation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of race will be freely surren dered in behalf of the great purpose to be accom-

In the important work of restoration of the South, it is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of the country has been arrested by the social and Political revolution through which it has passed, and how needs and deserves the considerate care of the National Government within the just limits prescribed by the Constitution and wise public econ omy. But at the basis of all prosperity, for that as well as for every other part of the country, lies the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people. Universal suffrage should rest

the Southern States that it is my earnest desire to religion and piety, may be established among us for PRESIDENT HAYES'S CABINET regard and premote their truest interests, the interests of the white and of the colored people both and equally, and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out in our political affairs the color line, and the distinction between North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North or a united South but a united country.

REPORM OF THE CIVIL SERVICE. I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service, a reform not merely as to certain abases and practices of socalled official patronage which have come to have the sauction of usage in the several departments of our Government, but a change in the system of an pointment itself. A reform that shall be thorough, radical, and complete, a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the Government. They neither expected nor desired from public officers any partisan services. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. They held that appointments to office were not to be made nor expected merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments.

The fact that both the great political parties of the country in declaring their principles prior to the election gave a prominent place to the subject of reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as a conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be regarded as the expression of the united voice and will of the whole country upon this subject, and both political parties are virtually pledged to give it their unreserved support.

ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

The President of the United States, of necessity, owes his election to office to the suffrage and zealous labors of a political party, the members of which cherish with arder, and regard as of essential importance, the principles of their party organization. But he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves the country best. In furtherance of the reform we seek and in other important respects a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office, and forbidding a reflection.

EARLY RESUMPTION.

With respect to the financial condition of the ountry I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prestration which we have suffered during the past three years. The depres-sion in all our varied commercial and manufacturng interests throughout the country which began n September, 1873, still continues. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that there are indications all around us of a coming change to party, and after vamly struggling to build up a prosperous times. Upon the currency question, intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat here the statement made in my efter of acceptance that in my judgment, the feel- is a considerable force of Northern representatives, ing of uncertainty inseparable from an irreducing some of them men of influence. ble paper carrency with its fluctuations of values is one of the greatest obstacles to a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis, and is at all times promptly convertible into coin. I adhere to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of Congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payment, and I am satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the interests as well as they are not in favor of it. There must be for them the public sentiment of the country imperatively | no

Passing from these remarks upon the condition of our own country to consider our relations with other | Southern situation. The long corruption and violence ands, we are reminded by the international coas- in the South is a seanful and reproach which they plications abroad, threatening the peace of Europe, are as tired of as any body. They are weary of carthat our traditional rule of non-interference in the petbagism, of Hamburg massacre, New-Orleans affairs of foreign nations has proved of great value street wars, returning boards, and rival State Govin past times, and ought to be strictly observed. eraments, but they do not themselves see a clear ing his whole Congressional career he never accom-The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor | way out of the trouble. questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign Powers points to a new and incompara instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become a beneficent example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations. If unhappily questions of difference should at any time during the period of my administration arise between the United States and any foreign government, it will certainly be my disposition and my hope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way, thus securing to our country the great blessings of peace and matual good offices with all the nations of the world.

Fellow-citizens, we have reached the close of political contest marked by the excitement which isually attends the contests between great poitical parties, whose members espouse and advocate with earnest faith their respective creeds. The circumstances were, perhaps, in no respect extraordinary, save in closeness and the consequent uncertainty of the result. For the first time in the his tory of the country it has been deemed best, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the ablections and questions in dispute with reference to the counting of the electoral votes should be referred to the decision of a Tribunal appointed for this purpose. That Tribunal, established by law for this sole purpose, its members, all of them men of long-established reputation for in tegrity and intelligence, and with exception of those who are also members of the Supreme Judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties, its deliberations enlightened by the reearch and the arguments of able counsel, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for and accepted as legally conclusive by the general adgment of the public. For the present opinion will widely vary as to the wisdom of the several onclusions announced by that Tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made the subject of arbitration under the forms of law. Human judgment is never unerring, and is rarely regarded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful party in the contest The fact that two great political parties have in this way settled a dispute in regard to which good men differ as to the facts and the law no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in con troversy, is an occasion for general rejoicing. Upon one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment that conflicting claims to the Presidency must e amicably and peaceably adjusted, and that when so adjusted the general acquiescence of the nation ought surely to follow. It has been reserved for a government of the people where the right of suffrage is universal to give to the world the first example in history of a great nation in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power, hushing its party tumults to yield the issue of the contest to adjustment according to the forms of law.

# AN APPEAL FOR SUPPORT.

Looking for the guidance of that divine hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped, I call upon you, Senators, Representatives, judges, fellow-citizens, here and everywhere, to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessing not only of material prosperity, of free schools by the State Governments, and if devotion of a free people, and that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundational authority. Let me assure my countrymen of tions that peace and happiness, truth and justice,

all generations.

OPINIONS IN WASHINGTON. A WIDE VARIETY OF VIEWS-CONSERVATIVES EX-

TREMELY PLEASED -RADICALS OF BOTH PAR-THES APPPREHENSIVE.

Washington, March 5 .- The Republicans are divided in opinion as to the inaugural address into three parties. All the conservative men who have disapproved of Gen. Grant's policy toward the South, and who have, ever since 1873, been impatient of the continued effort to make race conflicts and the lingering hatreds of the war the principal capital of the Republican party are delighted with it. They have full faith in the success of the new policy. It is to their minds not only patriotic, but also expedient in a political point of view, and they think that Mr. Hayes is just the kind of man to carry it out. They predict that in the course of a year or two he will break down the color line and divide the solid South into healthful political organizations, each controlled by men of character and standing, and that in place of the two or three negro States held only by the presence of troops the Republicans can, in the next Presidential canvass, contest on even terms such States as Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. To this element in the party the inaugural is the fall dawn of the new era in National politics that was presaged by Mr. Hayes's letter of accept-

ance. Many who do not know Mr. Hayes personally, and who feared when he put out his letter that it proceeded from motives of policy only, are much gratified to learn, from his full elaboration of the ideas then expressed, that they are matters of settled conviction with him. Men of this way of thinking acknowledge that there will probably be some desertions from the party on account of the new departure, but these they say will be more than made good by accessions from the best elements of the Democracy in the North as well as the South. The times are ripe for change, they argue. Many Democrats are disgusted with the leadership of their party and sick of the imbecility which has characterized the conduct of its representatives in Congress this Winter. Only a generous policy toward the South is needed to bring them into the

Republican ranks. Another class of Republicans are indignant at the inaugural, and freely denounce its author. These are the extreme Radicals. Many of them are perfeetly sincere. They believe that no good thing can come from the ex-rebels of the South, and that | Commission has caused every portion of the party neither love of the Union, respect for the Constitutional Amendments, nor willingness to deal justly with the negroes resides in their hearts. The mission of the Republican party they declare is to uphold the blacks and put down the whites in the Southern States, and this they would have continued to attempt for a generation or so. They declare this afternoon that (President Hayes has begun to play the role of Andrew Johnson before sleeping a single night in the White House, and they predict that he will speedily find himself abandoned by his Democracy. Nearly all the Southern Republicans appear to be of this way of thinking, and with then

Occupying middle ground between these antag onistic factions is an element larger than the last which takes a position of non-committal observation. They will not pass judgment on the merits of the new policy until they see what its practical workings are going to be. If the negro is to be abandoned to a condition of political serfdom for the sake of courting the support of the Southern whites, then "Johnsonizing," nothing like abandoning the great ideas of equal rights for which the Republican party has so long contested. At the same time they say that there is room for great improvement in the

The Democrats are no more unanimous in their pinion of the maugural than are the Republicans. The Conservatives are pleased with it, and those from the South especially give it hearty praise. Mr. Penn of Louisiana said that it is even better than was expected, and that if the President carries out the admirable principles he has enunciated to-day, Leve that Mr. Scharz is such an impractical man a he will gain for his Administration the support of the element in the South represented by men like Benjamin Hill and Mr. Lamar.
Northern conservative Democrats, while express

ing their approval, are obviously apprehensive of the effect the new policy may have upon the future and strength of the party. The bitter, narrow-minded men, smarting under their recent defeat, will not give President Hayes credit for honest intentions. His profession of reform and pacification they pretend to think are only a trap to catch Democrats and divide their party in the South. They loadly assert that the scheme will not succeed, but they are evidently afraid that it will,

# EDITORIAL OPINIONS.

THE CHICAGO EVENING NEWSPAPERS. CHICAGO, March 5. - The Journal says of President Haves's inaugural:

President Hayes's inaugural:
The document is eminently statesmanlike in its every
eature. It will be seen that the new President proposes
o carry out the policles of a neithation, in accordance
virit instee, and of civil service reform, to which be was
desiged at the opening of the camonizm. Every most
itizen must wish him success in completing the work of
econstruction and effecting administrative reform.

The Post says the President's inaugural address is in ill accord with his letter of acceptance. It is about what the country expected-an open, honest declaration of a man who unquestionably intends to do his duty, told in a plain, straightforward monner. He is complatically on trial, and we believe will not be found wanting in the ersential qualifications of his position

Bostos, March 5.-By the municipal election t Ellsworth, Me., the Democrats elected a Mayor by 46 majority, and carried three out of five wards. At Saco, majority, and carried three out of five wards. At Saco, Me., the Republicans elected a Mayor by 59 majority, and certied ax out of seven wards.

M. M. Bauler, Republican, was elected Mayor of Portland, Me., by 573 majority, a gain of 56 over last year.
Edward Russell, Republican, was elected Mayor of Lewiston, Me., by a majority of 276.
Edwin Reed, Republican, was elected Mayor of Bath, Me., by 411 majority.

The Republicans elected their Mayor at Reckland, Me., by 171 majority.

# TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 5.—Frederick Greene, gred 17, and charles Greene, aged 13, sons of J. C. Greene of lookinton, were drowned in Wood River on Saturday while

St. Albans., Vt., March 5.—Asa Guilford, a wellnown citizen, committed suicide yesterday by cutt mout. The cause of the act was ill health and busine transments.

BOSTON, March 5.—The trial of Capt. Henry Gardner before the United States Court, who was charged with casting away his ship, the Herald, was concluded to day Verdict, "Not Guilty." BUFFALO, N. Y., March 5 .- A special dispatch from

Niagara Falis, N. V., to The Courses states that a young stranger, with red hair, walked deliberately into the rapide to day and was swept over the falls. Nothing is known as to his av and was swept over the same and dentity.

Boston, March 5.—Charles H. Foster, who was prison on Dec. 20, 1873, for 10 years, and prison on the same and the sa ntenced to State Prison on Dec. 20, 1875, for 10 years, and terward, on Jan 1, 1877, for six years and nine months, for regery, was to day discharged by order of the Supreme Court, exceptions filed by his counsel.

BOSION, March 5.—W. Murphy and A. B. Cornell, we of the crew of the fishing schooler P. S. Corless of revincetown, were driven to sea in a day on Thursday night no supposed to be lest. They were picked up yesterday by a dot-boat 55 miles out to sea.

ONLY TWO PLACES VACANT.

Thompson and Judge Porter of the West.

### THE APPOINTMENTS.

FIVE PLACES FILLED-CONKLING AND THE CAM-ERON'S DISSATISFIED-SCHURZ AND KEY-GEN. JOHNSTON ONCE THOUGHT OF.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 5.-To-day has been too much crowded with business to allow great progress in Cabinet making. Messrs. Evarts, Sherman, Schurz and McCrary have positively accepted the positions tendered to them, and a dispatch from ex-Senator Key was received this evening indicating his willingness to become Postmaster-General.

versally pleasing to the Republicans. Senator Conkling, who believes that he ought to have a personal representative in the new Cabinet, has thus far failed to convince the President of the validity of his claims, and is said to be correspondingly unhappy. He has made no public complaint as far as can be learned, but in private he has not failed to make his dissatisfaction known. Of course he could not expect that two men should be taken from New-York, and his advocacy of the appointment of Thomas L. Platt to be Postmaster-General must be based on the theory that Mr. Evarts would be dropped. No one of President Hayes's intended appointments to give such general satisfaction as that of Mr. Evarts. If the history of the last three months were blotted out, the selection of the great New York lawyer and statesman would still be warmly approved by all the better part of the Republicans; but the inestimable service he has rendered to the Republicans in his arguments before the Electoral to recognize the fitness of his appointment. To pass over lam and take a man like Mr. Platt to represent the great State of New-York, respectable and efficient as the latter would undoubtedly prove to be, could not be expected from Mr. Hayes, at least not

Another interest which is feeling very much dissatisfied is that led by the Camerons in Pennsylva-nia. They thought they could demand recognition of the new Administration as they have done on former occasions, and have pressed with uncommon persistence the retention of the present Secretary of War. Their arguments and entreaties seem to have had no influence with President Hayes, and me of the followers of the Camerons are already beginning to threaten their opposition if their requests are not to be acceded to.

tration will be very beneficial.

can party who claim that the Administration should be Republican in all its branches, and that no Demohe was disposed to offer positions in his favored the appointment of Gen. Johnston to the Secretaryship of War, believing that in no other in the settlement of local questions. Gen. Johnston is also one of the most influential men in the South. ment of Gen. Logan, and it was feared that prejudices against the Southern leaders are yet too strong among a large portion of the people of the North to among a large portion of the people of the North to make them willing that a Confederate general should have control of the army.

The War and Navy appointments to the Cabinet

The War and Navy appointments to the Cabinet make them willing that a Confederate general

should have control of the army.

THESE TO GO TO NEW-ENGLAND AND THE WEST-MR. EVARTS'S AND MR. KEY'S APPOINTMENTS

GIVE ESPECIAL SATISFACTION. Messrs. Evarts, Sherman, Key, Schurz, and McCrary have accepted positions in President Haves's Cabinet. The War and Navy departments only are to be provided for now. Gen. Johnston was once thought of for the former as a guarantee to the South, but in deference to Northern sentiment the idea was abandoned. The choice for the two positions will be made from Mr. Frye, Gov. Rice, Mr. Morrill, and Mr. Forbes of New-England, and R. W.

The appointments thus far made are not uni-

The appointment of Mr. Schurz excites more criticism than any other that has yet been announced. Many Republicans have been willing to accept the aid of the great German orator and statesman in recent campaigns, and would have approved his appointment to almost any important foreign mission They do not, however, agree with his dectrines of civil service reform, and are unwilling that he shall have an opportunity to put them into practice in one of the great departments of the Government. Of course their opposition to civil service reform is not openly urged as a reason why Mr. Schurz should not be appointed to a Cabinet position. Republicans who do not approve of his elevation accuse him of being an impractical man, whose head is full of transcendental theories, but who has no executive ability and will not be able to administer the affairs of a department with success. They say that ourplished anything. When great public questions anke able speeches, but they say he rarely attended committee meetings and aided very little in perfecting practical measurements ures of legislation. Mr. Schurz's appointment is very acceptable, however, to a large class of Republicans who desire to see the principles of civil service reform given a fair trial. They do not behis opponents assert him to be, and they predict that sustained by the President he will bring about many desirable changes in the civil service of the country. Besides this they are much pleased that President Hayes is to have the counsel and advice of a man like Mr. Schurz in dealing with the Southern question. His intimate knowledge of the people of the South, gained by his visit there just after the close of the war and by constant intercourse with its leading men since, and his well-known opinions as to the proper mode of restoring peace and prosperity in that section, make them believe that his influence in the new Adminis-

The appointment of ex-Senator Key seems to give flames, and succeeded in bringing out his son, but they more general satisfaction than the selection of any were both badly burned, the son dying afterward. The other Southern Democrat whose name was mentioned half an hour from the discovery of the fire the building in connection with a Cabinet position. Indeed it is was consumed. The bodies of Mrs. Bateman and her not criticised except by that portion of the Republidaughters Minnie, Lou, Bell-, and Winnie were burned beyond recognition. The body of N. Brown of Spreagle & Co. of New-York! was almost consumed. Thirty guests crat should have anything to do with it. President were in the hotel at the time of the fire, six of whom Hayes has given more thought to the selection of a were injured by jumping from the windows. The bass of Southern man than to any other portion of his Cabiproperty is light, about \$10,000; insurance, \$9,000. net. On his arrival here last Friday morning official family to two Southern Democrats, and A FIVE STORY BUSINESS BUILDING BURNED-DAMwas inclined to select Gen. Joseph E. Johnston as one of them. Gen. Sherman, it is understood, last night a fire was discovered in the large five-story from building on the south-west corner of Seventh-st. way could President Hayes give better evidence of and Washington-ave., owned by Gen. B. Allen, and occuhis determination not to use the army unnecessarily pied by H. T. Simon & Gregory, wholesale dry goods, and Claffin, Allen & Co., wholesale boots and shoes. In 15 minutes from the time the alarm was sounded the flames burst out from cellar to roof along the Seventh-He is in no sense a politician, and it is doubtful if st. side of the building, and a minute or two later he has ever voted at a Presidential election in his pearly all the front of Simon & Gregory's store fell with life. There are between 200,000 and 300,000 men fearful crash. The entire building is a mass of rains, now living in the South who were at one time or all the walls excepting a part of the rear one on the ail the walls excepting a part of the rear one on the alley having fallen. The loss on the building and stock can searcely be loss than total. Simon & Gregory's stock was estimated to be worth \$200,000; insured for about the same amount, mostly in Eastern companies. Chaffar, Alica & Co.'s loss will be heavy. The adjoining building on Washington ave., occupied by M. Berren, furniture and mastress manufacturer, and the Home bewing-Machine Company was flooded with water, and the loss will be considerable. Several stores on the opposite side of the street lost most of their plate glass fronts, and one was someward changed by water. The building of the was someward changed by water. another during the late war in his command, and they look up to him almost without exception as one of the greatest and best men the South has ever produced. Of the Southern Senators eight or ten. were subordinate commanders under Johnston at some time during the Rebeilion, and he enjoys the confidence and respect of them all. President Hayes's inclination was to ask Gen. and one was somewhat dumaged by water. The building, which is worth nothing except for old fron, cost \$120,000 a year \$20.

Chalin, Atlen & Co.'s total insurance is as follows; Amazon of Cincianati, \$10,000; Fire Association of Philadelpoin, \$10,000; Boylston Muthat of Boston, \$15,000; Buñalo, \$5,000; Manufacturers' of Beston, \$15,000; Union of Philadelphia, \$5,000; Korlon, N. J., \$5,000; Merchants' of Newark, N. J., \$10,000; Farragat of New-York, \$5,000; Union of Philadelphia, \$5,000; Nuclear Witers', Baston, \$5,000; West-chester, New-York, \$5,000; Cinderwiters', Baston, \$5,000; West-chester, New-York, \$5,000; Cinderwiters', Baston, \$5,000; West-chester, New-York, \$5,000; Cinderwiters', Baston, \$5,000; Lordiard, Boston, \$5,000; Firenan's, New-dersey, \$5,000; Girard, Philadelphia, \$5,000; Firenan's, New-dersey, \$5,000; Girard, Philadelphia, \$5,000; Firenan's, \$5,000; Underwiters', Mobile, \$5,000; Citizens', New-York, \$5,000; and more, but the names of the companies cannot be now given. The insurances on the building were \$10,000 each in the Underwriters of Boston, Mound City, Nazara, Royal and Home Muthal, and \$5,000 each in the Deriotiand Star, making a total on the building of \$60,000, being the total loss by the fire is upward of \$500,000, being the heaviest loss by fire that has occurred here for many years.

The dead body of a man named Wm. Brown, an inma'e Johnston to become personally responsible for the good behavior of the South as far as any man could be, and to make him his organ of communication with that section of the country. It is understood that Gen. Johnston is in full sympathy with President Hayes's Southern policy as enunciated in his letter of acceptance and again to-day in his maugural address, and that he would willingly accept a Cabinet position, although it is doubtful if he would feel like becoming personally responsible for the behavior of the South. The idea of placing him at the head of the War Department was abandoned out of respect to the sentiment of the North. The Grand Army of the Republic has been urging the appoint-

now only remain to be settled, or rather only two places remain to be filled. One of these will go to New-England, the other to the South-West. The New-England men now talked about are Mr. Frye and Mr. Morrill of Maine, Mr. Forbes and

## INAUGURATION DAY.

ITS CEREMONIES AND INCIDENTS. GRAND STREET PAGEANTS-ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS AT THE CAPITOL-MR. HAYES AND MR. WHEELER BOTH SWORN IN-A STRIKING INAUGURAL.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

President Hayes and Vice-President Wheeler were formally inaugurated yesterday at the Capitol, having first been escorted thither by a large procession of troops and civil organitalked about. If Indiana succeeds, one of these will Mr. Wheeler took the oath first doubtless be chosen, with the chances in favor of in the Senate Chamber. President Hayes the oath in the open air at took diana, Gen. Harlan's name will be prominent. It seems generally conceded that Mr. Bristow will be the east front of the Capitol in the prestendered the vacant position on the Supreme Beach. ence of from 15,000 to 20,000 people. The inaugural address was heartily applauded. Both to and from the Capitol, President Hayes was cheered by the people in the street almost continuously. At night there was a torchlight parade and a reception at Willard's Hotel in honor of the President, which he attended about twenty minutes.

> FROM WHITE HOUSE TO CAFITOL. HEARTY OVATION TO PRESIDENT HAYES-THE PAGEANT AND CROWDS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.

Washington, March 5 .- President Hayes was publicly inaugurated to-day, in the presence of both houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, and from 15,000 to 20,000 people. The ceremony was the customary one, consisting of a procession from the White House to the Capitol, the organization of the Scnate, the qualification of the Vice-President, the mangural address, the administration of the oath of office to the President at the east front of the Capitol, and the firing of a salute. The display compared very favorably with that of former inaugurations. Before the days of railroads no such procession as escorted the President up Pennsylvania-ave, to-day was ever seen in Washington; but during the last 40 years there have been occasions when a greater number of inditary and other organizations from distant cities have participated. At every recent inauguration there has been ample time for preparation, as the result of election has always been known within a few days after the first Tuesday in November. This year all was suspense and uncertainty until during the last week or two, and it was not positively known that Gov. Hayes would be inaugurated to-day until last Friday morning. When the brief time for preparation is taken into account, the inaugural display was in every respect a very

creditable one. Pennsylvania-ave, was decorated during Sunday night from the Treasury Department to the Capitol gate, principally by stretching lines across the street, upon each of which were numerous flags and stream ers. Many of the buildings on the Avenue also displayed bright colored bunting. The effect, looking although the decorations at no point were very prohave been committed upon the people of our race affirm fuse except at the Pension Office, on the corner of Twelfth-st, At several places along the Avenue refore that Gov. Packara's title is removed beyond | temporary stagings had been erected to accommoall one-tion, at least from a Republican source. They date persons desiring to see the procession pass, arrangements were made nearly every window looking out upon this theroughfare could be utilized for the same purpose. The frequency of notices that balconics and windows were to let indicated that the demand for such places was not as great as it usually is. Four years ago the rent of a room for the moraworth \$15, and such rooms were difficult to obtain even at that rate two or three weeks before inauguration day. This year very few rooms were rented at such prices, and good windows from which to view the procession could be obtained at very reason-

because against his record for integrity calanny had never breathed a charge, and because by excentive ability and personal courage he was regarded as eminently fitted for the position. They assert in no boa t at spirit that to the colored voters the Republican party is findenced for the checkon of its canoidate for President. Not a lew of our trace have sealed with their about their devotion to Republican principles. The faults of the Republican State Governments in the South have been grossly exage rated by political enemies. The minimistration of Gov. Kellogg had reduced the debt and inxation, and in this State, at least under the educational advantages alto ded by a Republican government, there were two coored children who The crowd of people on Pennsylvania-ave. at 8 under the educational advantances ado ded by a Republican government, there were now coored children who could not read aid write. They add that the colored people have always stood ready, and stand ready now, to take up arms in defence of their chosen State government, if that course would meet the state for a majority of the pecule of the United States; but any organization of a colored militia has always been heraided as the insulguration of a sair of faces, and this returnance on their part to further aggravate the difficulties of the Southern question has been made use of by their casmics as a proof of the mobility of Southern Republican governments to midulant themselves. In conclusion they enter their most solemn protest against the proposition of certain half-hearted and trimming Republicans o'clock in the morning was a large one for Washington. The broad sidewalks of that thoroughfare and the smooth pavement afforded ample room for pedestrans without jostling and elbowing each other, as they are obliged to do when such displays are made in the narrower streets of New-York; but the sidewalks were comfortably filled throughout the entire distance from the Treasury Department to the Capitol, and at the time the procession passed were in most they enter that half-hearted and trimming Republicans stron of certain half-hearted and trimming Republicans to trade of the State of Louisiana and the rights of the colored people to the Democratic party for any consideration whatever, and ischemently deny that any man of their race has been authorized by them or by any considerable number of colored people of this State to enter into any such hefarious negotiation.

The address is signed by every colored Senator and make of the House. strangers who came to Washington to witness the mangural ceremonies, though, as already stated, not as great as on some former occasions, have filled all the hotel and public boarding-houses for the last three days, and given the city a busier appearance than it has had at any previous time during the Winter. Oblo was probably more largely respresented than any other State. Besides the Columbus Cadets, who rrived on Saturday, and numerous political clubs from various parts of the State, there were hundreds and perhaps thousands of private citizens. New-York City and State also had many representatives. All the trains from the North and East have been unusually large and well filled for the last few days. At the same time there was no such immense crowd of people as came here in 1873.

FORMING THE PROCESSION, By 8 o'clock this morning the signs of preparation for the principal pageant of the day were apparent on every side. Marshals and aids were rading from one point to another. Batteries of artillery, regiments of infantry, and corps of marines nes spread with fearful rapidity, and in less than were marching to the place of rendezvous, and the streets were filled with impatient sightseers. The procession was formed under the direction of Gen. W. D. Whipple, United States Army, Chief Marshal of the day and his aids, principally regular army officers. In forming for the start, the several military and other organizations were deployed in the streets intersecting Pennsylvania-ave, above Seventeenth-st. The lines formed and the procession started promptly at 10:45 o'clock, each division wheeling into line at its appointed place. The following

rder was observed:

Gen. W. D. Whipple, Grand Marshal.

Adjutant-General and Adds to the Grand Marshal.

First Division.

Brevet Major-Gon. W. H. French, commanding.

Band of the 2d United States Artiflery.

Battailon of United States Artiflery.

1st, 2d. and 3d Regiments.

Second Division.

Brevet Lieut-Col. Charles Haywood, commanding.

Band.

Battailon of United States Marines.

Third Division.

Col. Robert I. Flendag, commanding.

Band.

Washington Light Infantry Corps.

Band.

State Feuclides.

Band.
State Feuclides.
Band.
Weccacoe Legion.
Washington Light Guard.
Washington Artiflery.
First Battalion, District of Columbia (colored).
Columbus Cadets. Up to the time that the procession was expected at

the Executive Mansion to receive the President no unusual stir or excitement was noticeable there. A stream of visitors, chiefly strangers, constantly poured up through the park in front of the White House to pay their respects to the departing President and his family, but they were uniformly informed by the doorkeeper that no visitors would be admitted to-day. Ex-President Grant and his family were completing their arrangements for their departure, and only a few of their intimate friends were with them. President Hayes, accompanied by Gen, Garfield and Commissioners Dennison and Phelps of the District, arrived at the White House shortly after 10 o'clock. The new President was not recognized by the throng that surrounded the entrance, and no demonstration was therefore made on his appearance. Shortly afterward Vice-President Wheeler, accompanied by Senator McCreery, also drove up, and was shown into the parlor with the other distinguished guests. Commissioner Ketcham arrived soon after, and President Grant

and other members of his family, Attorney-General